Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. VII.] THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1807. [No. 1843.

SALES AT VENDUE.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD,
AT THE VENDUE STORE,
Corner of Prince and Water streets,
A variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day.

ALL kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, V. M.

Wanted to Hire,

ABOUT THIRTY HANDS and several Horses and Carts. For terms apply to *Jonathan Scholfield*, of Alexandria, or *Charles Stewart*, of Fairfax Court-house, Virginia.

Feb. 24. 2aw2w

MARSTELLER AND YOUNG,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED,
A quantity of *BEEF*—Boston inspection—No. 1 and 2—which will be sold on moderate terms. Feb. 3.—d

Wanted to Purchase,

A Negro Man Servant, who has been accustomed to wait in a family, and can be well recommended.—*Enquire of the Printer.*

November 10. d

For Sale or Rent,

A WELL finished three story *BRICK DWELLING HOUSE*, containing 7 rooms, with wash house, kitchen, smoke house, coach house and stable and other necessary buildings all of brick, situate on Royal street, a few doors from Gadsby's, and near the market. For particulars apply to

Robert Patton.

February 9. d

JUST RECEIVED
AND FOR SALE,
150 Sacks Liverpool stoved Salt, &
2600 Bushels do.
On very moderate terms.

Wm. Hodgson.

Jan. 3. d.

Wanted to Purchase,

A FEW ACRES of LAND, on the north end of the town, to bind on the river or nearly so.

Apply to the Printer.

September 25. d

JUST RECEIVED
AND FOR SALE,
500 Spanish Hides,
5 tierces Clover Seed,
1 ditto Timothy,
AND
5 hogsheads JAMAICA RUM.

Mordecai Miller.

January 20. d

FOR SALE,
On advantageous terms,

The large commodious well-built three story *BRICK WAREHOUSE* on King-street occupied by Messrs. Richard Veitch & Co.—Apply to

James Patton.

October 20. d

Just Received,
AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,
2 pipes L. P. Madeira WINE
2 half do. do. do.
6 pipes Cognac BRANDY, 4th proof.

Wadsworth & Butler,
WHO HAVE ON HAND,
20 hhds. Jamaica RUM, 4th proof
10 do. St. Croix do. 2d & 3d do.
8 do. New-England do.
5 pipes Holland GIN
2 do. country do.
1 hhd. L. market Madeira Wine } of a supe-
4 quarter casks do. do. } rior qu'ty
3 do. do. L. P. Teneriffe do. do.
6000 bushels Lisbon SALT.

January 1

13 hhds. SUGAR of good quality,
38 bbls. do. do.
5 pipes 4th proof Brandy
4 qr. casks Sherry Wine } of excellent
11 do. do. Malaga do. } quality.
Boxes of Cotton Cards
Sacks of Licorice Root and Sago
Barrels of Clover and Herds Grass Seed
And a large quantity of Red Sole Leather,
For Sale by

Benjamin Shreve, Jun.

July 26. d

50 barrels of Tar,
For Sale by
M. MILLER.

February 18. d

Adam Lynn,
HAS JUST RECEIVED,
AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
Gold mounted and plain Tortoise Shell Combs, of the latest fashions.

February 17. d

Marsteller and Young,
Have just received, and will sell low if taken from on board,
8000 bushels Turks Island Salt.
ALSO,
17 Tierces Barbadoes Molasses.

January 16. d

Dissolution of Partnership.

WILLIAM DOUGLASS intending to retire from business in this place, the partnership of *Douglass & Mandeville* is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and Joseph H. Mandeville is solely authorised to adjust and settle all the accounts of the partnership. It is earnestly requested that all persons indebted to them will settle the same with him immediately, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

William Douglass,
Joseph H. Mandeville.

January 3. dtf

Joseph H. Mandeville.

Intends to carry on the *FLOUR* and *GROCERY BUSINESS* in the same manner & on the same terms as heretofore done by D. and M. and solicits a continuance of favors from his friends.

January 3. dtf

JOSEPH H. MANDEVILLE
KING-STREET,
At his Grocery & Flour Store,
HAS ON HAND AND OFFERS FOR SALE,
Muscovado SUGAR of various qualities
Moore's Loaf and Lump do.
MOLASSES in hhds.
Havanna HONEY
Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson & Hyson Skin } TEAS, Of a good quality
COFFEE & CHOCOLATE
Spanish SEGARS in boxes
RAISINS in kegs and boxes
Jamaica and Antigua SPIRIT, old and good
Low priced West-India RUM
New-England do.
French and Peach BRANDY
Holland GIN
Rye WHISKEY
Stoughton's BITTERS in bottles
Manufactured TOBACCO
Mould and dip'd CANDLES
Coarse and fine Liverpool SALT in sacks or by the bushel
American GUNPOWDER
Wrapping Paper, Demijohns, Snuff in bottles, Leading Lines and Bed Cords, Black Pepper, &c.
100 tons Plaister Paris.
20 bls. whole or gross HERRINGS
100 bls. cut do.
20 bls. SHAD
Clover Seed.
Cheshire CHEESE of an excellent quality.
—*ALSO*—
FLOUR constantly kept and selected for family use.

January 3 d

SEINE TWINE.

2,000 pounds excellent Seine Twine.
ALSO,
10 quarter casks Port Wine
10 boxes Spermacaeti Candles
12 kegs fresh Raisins—
For sale by

James Sanderson.

January 19. d

FOR RENT,

The STORE, on Prince-street, between Fairfax and Prince-street, lately in the occupation of Mr. Ramsay. It is well calculated for a dry or wet goods store. The rent moderate. Apply to

William Hodgson.

Sept. 25. d

Printing, in its various branches, handsomely executed at this office.

IN COMMON COUNCIL,
16th February, 1807.

ORDERED,

THAT the following persons be appointed commissioners, for superintending the elections, to be held in the different wards of the town, on Tuesday the 3d of March next, for the choice of members of the Common Council for the ensuing year, viz.

John Muncaster, William Harper, John Hunter, } for the first ward.
Joseph Riddle, Dennis Ramsay, John Young, } for the second ward.
Joseph Smith, Adam Lynn, William Reily, } for the third ward.
Mathew Robinson, Thomas Janney, John Johnston, } for the fourth ward.

The election for the first ward, to be held at John Bogan's tavern, on Prince-street—for the second ward, at the court-house—for the third ward, at John Hodgkin's tavern, on King-street—and for the fourth ward, at Mr. Lawrence Hooff's brick house, on Duke-street.

Test. JAMES M. M'REA, c. c.

February 16. t3dMa

Patent Elastic Suspenders,

To be had, wholesale and retail, of the Patentee, next door below Mr. Alexander M'Kenzie's, lower end of Prince-street, Alexandria.

THEY surpass any yet extant, for ease, elegance, &c. Masters of vessels and other gentlemen going to the West-Indies, Spanish Main, &c. may be furnished with an assortment, and a great allowance to those who purchase by the quantity.

N. B. The buttons on the back parts of the waistband ought to be placed the same distance from each other, as the two center buttons on the Suspenders, to prevent improper straining, and thereby destroying the case designed in the construction of the article.

Richard Horwell.

ALSO,
Red, Green, & Black Morocco Leather,

By the dozen or single skin—for sale at Horwell's Patent Suspender Manufactory, in Prince-street.

July 8. d3m

Suwarrow Boots.

JOHN G. FRANCIS,
From New-York,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he manufactures *Suwarrow Boots* with all the modern improvements, warranted equal to any in the United States. After many years of experience in his business, he has discovered a new method of retaining the elasticity in boots. He warrants to fit the leg be it ever so badly shaped. He makes boots of various descriptions, viz. Suwarrows—Fair-Tops, Three Quarters, Corsican Spring Tees, Duck Bills, Round Toes, Bonaparte's Graves, Jefferson's Boots and Shoes. He warrants to fit the Suwarrow equal to the tuck boots.—Gentlemen will please to call and see for themselves, at his shop in King-street, between Mr. Mott's and Mr Hodgkin's tavern.

January 5. d6m

N. B. He intends selling cheap for cash.

For Freight to Europe,

THE STAUNCH
FAST SAILING BRIG
PERSEVERANCE;
[Burden 190 tons]
Completely equipped and now ready at Hartshorne's wharf. Apply To captain Samuel Jackson, on board, or to JOHN G. LADD.

Who has for Sale,
(NOW LANDING FROM SAID BRIG)
40 Barrels New Rum
12 Hhds. Molasses
160 Barrels Sweet Cider
100 Casks Lime
100 Barrels Prime Beef
5 Pipes Holland Gin.

Feb. 20 d.

To Sell or Rent,

Sundry LOTS in Alexandria—Also several in the city of Washington. For terms apply to

Sarah Porter.

February 14. 2aw

PUBLIC SALE.

TO-MORROW, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, *will be sold, on Ramsay's wharf*,
1250 bushels St. Ubes & Cadiz Salt—and 100 bls. Tar, on a credit.

Philip G. Marsteller.

Feb. 25. d

A TANNERY.

FOR SALE OR RENT,
A TANNERY, with convenient improvements thereon, in the town of Centerville. Apply to Mr. Daniel Harrington at the premises, or to the subscriber in Alexandria.

JOHN G. LADD.

February 25 d

FOR SALE,
On board the brig AUGUSTA, from Lisbon, now laying at Hartshorne's wharf,
2300 bushels Salt.
26 quarter casks Lisbon Wine.
23 boxes Lemons.
10 boxes fresh Oranges.
8 nests Baskets.
For terms
Apply to the Master on board.

February 25. 6t

LANDING,

From the brig ACTIVE, and for sale, by *Lawrason & Fowle*,
12 hhds. clay'd
13 do. Muscovado } Sugars.
20 barrels do.

February 20. d

Spanish Hides.

1500 large heavy Spanish Hides
6000 wt. fine green Coffee—and
600 wt Indigo, Spanish Flotant
For sale by

M. MILLER.

February 20. d

Plaister of Paris, &c.

JOSEPH H. MANDEVILLE,
Has just received and offers for sale,
50 tons Plaister
50 barrels New-England Rum
30 do. Whiskey
60 barrels excellent Herrings
15 hhds. brown Sugar.
ALSO,
A small light Waggon to be sold cheap.

February 20. d1w

FOUR DOLLARS *Reward.*

RAN AWAY, from the subscriber, a *yellow Negro Girl*, about 16 years of age, a very round face with trickles or small spots. She is very remarkable, having on one of her ears a lump about the size of a small pea, occasioned by being bored for bobs when young.

Whoever secures her in any jail so as I get her again, shall receive the above reward and reasonable charges if brought home to

Aquila Johns.

Broad Creek, Prince-George's County, 14th Feb.—(20) d10t

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscribers, of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, have obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, letters of administration on the personal estate of *John Lightfoot*, late of the county aforesaid, deceased:——ALL PERSONS having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers, on or before the 21st day of July next ensuing, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate—And all persons indebted thereto are requested to make immediate payment.—Given under our hands this 21st day of January, 1807.

Elizabeth Lightfoot, *Adm'x.*
Samuel Lightfoot, *Adm'r.*

January 21. 2aw6w

Thomas Reed & James Otlay,
Painters and Glaziers,

HAVE commenced business in the above line, in Prince-street, nearly opposite the bank of Potomac, where they intend to keep the best of *PAINTS*, and every thing else in their line. Any orders, either in town or from the country, will be duly attended to, and executed on as reasonable terms as any in this place.

February 19. eo3t—law4w

Proceedings of Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, Feb. 18.

The resolution yesterday offered by Mr. Broom was taken up.

Mr. Elliot spoke in favor of the commitment of the resolution to the committee of the whole.

Mr. Sloan. The gentleman who has just sat down, says that if the constitution must fall, he will stand by the pillars and fall with its sublime ruins. I apprehend the gentleman alluded, as he often does, to one of the ancients—he must have meant Sampson—Sampson was blind—the gentleman begins to doubt the correctness of the administration, a proof that he is growing dim at least. Sampson lost all his hair—the gentleman's cannot be much grown.

Mr. Sloan said the house ought to have certainly as much prudence as the editors of public papers; they forbear discussing any subject that may be in suit—we ought not to act in this business now, as the commander in chief will probably have a legal investigation of his conduct. He considered the conduct of general Wilkinson as highly laudable; he would say to him, well done good and faithful servant, you have deserved well of your country.

He was opposed to the commitment.

Mr. Randolph. This is a motion to refer—why debate the merits of the resolution; yet if the object be discussion, it is of little import how this object is produced—he could wish it had taken a different course on account of the shortness of the remaining part of the session. One objection to this resolution has been, the quarter whence in came—if those who are now the highest in office neglect their duty, can they blame their adversaries for taking the ground they may have abandoned—whoever supports the constitution and the rights of the people shall have my support quo ad that measure.

Another objection is the time. The question of parliamentary reform has been agitated these thirty years, yet the proper time has not arrived—no time can be improper.

Another objection is want of information—have you not the evidence of the message of the president that the constitution has been violated—without a direliction of duty, a violation of your own oaths, you cannot refuse to act.

It is not intended, while we would secure this invaluable privilege, that any bill made in consequence of this resolution, shall have a retroactive effect—such was a provision in the bill to suspend the privileges of this writ; to throw the mantle of the law on the most daring violation of the constitution; for general Wilkinson might as well have shot those persons at once, and plead the salus populi—the constitution once violated, he becomes unlimited.

It is objected that the subject is now sub judici. Is this a reason for our not providing against future cases? The Romans had no law to punish paricide, till the crime was committed.

Hints have been thrown out, to try the pulse, that the commander should be indemnified—bills of indemnity are unknown to our constitution. If the government indemnify the violaters of the constitution, the time will have come when our constitution shall be on its last crisis.

It has been said that a case may be where it would be meritorious to transgress the constitution; such a doctrine deserves the most prompt and full reprobation.

It has been said that an army is an evil—granted; but if he wished to increase the army, it was to oppose a foe, not to be turned against our own citizens. What is our army? A terror and a foe to unarmed citizens, and the scoff of other nations.

It is to be hoped that ample provision will be made in the bill for the punishment of the infractions of the constitution in this respect.

"Unusual punishments shall not be inflicted." It was intended by this provision that such punishments should not be inflicted after trial? Yet here are heavy punishments inflicted before trial, imprisonment, &c.

Many were alarmed that the constitution provided for this miserable spot of ten miles square; it was not then expected to become a court of king's bench—it was not expected that we were all to be brought here for trial.

Declaration of Independence—"transported beyond sea for trial." Was it ever expected that such a case would occur here?

Whether the parties proceeded against are traitors or not, is immaterial to the present question.

On the conduct of the commander in chief, the less said at present perhaps the better; yet he had always tho't there were more rogues than one.

He looked not to motives, but to facts. If a man stole his horse, he would prosecute him and have him executed; so would he a violator of the constitution.

Mr. Randolph here adverted to the proclamation of the English king in 1766, or thereabouts, prohibiting the exportation of corn in the time of a dearth. The people applauded, though it was a violation of their constitution, and when the bill for indemnity was brought forward, lord Mansfield prevented its adoption.

We are now called on to say whether the constitution shall be pack-thread, ink and paper, or something effective.

Mr. Broom withdrew his motion to refer the resolution to the committee of the whole, and moved its reference to a select committee, with leave to report by bill.

Mr. Broom asked for the ayes and noes.

Mr. G. W. Campbell thought the proposed enquiry useless and improper. It is intended to punish future, not present, infractions of the constitution. As it can have no effect on what is past, and there is no appearance of its being wanted, and as there are modes to punish infractions, by a suit for false imprisonment, he could see no need of going into any enquiry on the subject.

We have given a strange direction to this debate—One would suppose we were investigating the guilt or innocence of general Wilkinson.

Mr. Elliot had said, that if guilty of any crime, messieurs Bollman and Swartout could only be guilty of misprison of treason: mr. Campbell contended that if guilty at all, they must be guilty of treason.

Mr. Campbell contended that the laws of the different states had already every necessary provision on the subject of the writ of Habeas Corpus.

He could not consider the quarter whence the resolution came without jealousy. He considered it as an attempt to make the people believe that they [the federalists] had become the defenders of the rights of the people, while the friends of the administration were neglectful of their duty.

Mr. Holland was opposed to the reference, considering the resolution as unnecessary—He did not like the quarter whence it came.

Mr. Holland said much against monarchy and aristocracy, and spoke highly of democracy. He thought Burr wished to establish a monarchy, and hence perhaps the sympathy of a certain party towards Bollman and Swartwout, &c. and as that party wished a monarchy, and Burr meant to establish one, they could not consider these persons as very criminal in merely trying to overthrow a republican form of government.

Mr. Alston. Why have not gentlemen discovered before now, these 15 years past the need of further securing priviledges of this writ.

Mr. Randolph. Where are we? Is this the house of representatives? And are we here to hear the flagrant doctrine advanced that remuneration is to be made by a suit for false imprisonment, or for assault and battery? If there are traitors and conspirators give them law, sheer law, but let them have law.

"Dead men tell no tales." I'll put a case. Suppose Aaron Burr a traitor, and one who wished to sever the union; let him die if so; but if a person who has endeavored to sever Kentucky from the union has conspired with Burr, no doubt such person would wish Burr dead, for he could tell no tales. Suppose a member of this house be arrested, taken to the marine barracks, the commandant there refuses to deliver him to the civil authority and transports him to Orleans to be tried by a dependent court. Is this your criminal code? Will you be contented with such?

One word on the quarter whence this resolution came. Are this house to be rallied under the banners of party in the discussion of a great constitutional question? The people will soon find out that republicanism and federalism is only a contest of the ins and outs.——The people will listen to them, the federalists, if they see them protecting their rights. I hope they will not need so to listen; I say it candidly. The federalists in '98 had a majority, they are now a minority, but are becoming republican, while the other party are becoming otherwise.

Particular gentlemen say they do not set themselves up as the champions of the constitution and the law: I'm glad of it; God help the law and the constitution if they were.

If you do not guard better your rights, the time will come when you will be driven out of this house at the point of the bayonet.

Mr. Randolph here spoke of the press: It may become the engine of tyranny when it supports the sword.

Mr. M. Williams regretted that any thing had been said about parties: He was fully in favor of the resolution and its commitment, and spoke at some length to shew the necessity of further provision on this subject.

Mr. Campbell rose to explain. He said he had been misunderstood or wilfully misrepresented. He explained.

Mr. Campbell said he was not an exclusive champion of the constitution; but he hoped the constitution would not be supported by the mere paintings of an effervescent imagination, without argument or reason, such as were often seen in the house. He would not have it defended by a man whose speeches one day might be read to destroy the validity of the reasoning of that of the day before.

Mr. Masters was opposed to the resolution and to its commitment.

Mr. D. R. Williams called for an adjournment——Carried at half past 4.

Late Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, January 1.

It is likely that the Danish captain Lunberg founded his report of the defeat of the Russians on the following paragraph which appeared in the Journal du Commerce of the 7th ult. which he called a bulletin—"Several letters from Berlin have announced, that the Russians have been beaten and completely routed, in the neighborhood of Warsaw; and that a German Gazette, speaking of this affair, represented the loss of the Russians, in killed, wounded and prisoners, at thirty-six thousand men."

This paragraph evidently alludes to the exaggerated statement in the 36th bulletin, of the skirmish between the French and Russians, on the retreat of the latter behind the Vistula.

The reports circulated in an evening paper of yesterday, respecting the defeat of the French by the Russians, on the Vistula, and a check they received at Stralsund, are without any foundation. The post office, from whence the paper pretended to derive its information, have not received any such intelligence.

January 3.

A mail from Lisbon arrived yesterday, brought by the Auckland packet in ten days to Falmouth. The letters by the mail state, that great apprehensions are still entertained that the Spaniards are about to make an attack on Portugal, in consequence of orders from Bonaparte. The Spanish government is extremely tardy in their proceedings, because it is with reluctance that they undertake the expedition. Some of the letters say that advices had been received from Rio Janeiro, with an account of the recapture of Buenos Ayres by the Spaniards and Indians, and that, in the action general Beresford was killed. The reinforcement sent from the Cape forbids to credit this report.

Some neutral ships, which sailed within these few days for Holland, were not suffered to enter a Dutch port. On their arrival off the coast a boat was sent off to them to stop their coming in, as an embargo had been laid in every port, and no ships were permitted to go out or in.

Another Gottenburgh mail arrived this morning; but we are sorry to say that it does not confirm the intelligence brought by the mails of yesterday. Its contents are as under.

Gottenburgh, Dec. 26.

The day before yesterday arrived a courier from Constantinople, with dispatches for the British government. He is also the bearer of dispatches from Vienna, at which place hearing of the late operations of the French, he made the best of his way for a port in the Baltic, and embarked at Koningsberg on board a merchant ship, which landed him in Sweden, near Malmo. The king and queen of Prussia were both in the neighborhood of Koningsberg, as were also the ministers Haugwitz and Khoost when the courier left that place, which was about the 17th or 18th instant. There was no account of a battle having been fought between the French and Russians.

Stralsund, Dec. 13.

I have only time to inform you that the French are collecting at Anclam, Dommin, &c. in great force; in the former place, are said to be already ten thousand men.

Gottenburgh, Dec. 26.

Since the above was received accounts have reached us, that marshal Mortier, with a corps of 16,000 men, is in the neighborhood of Stralsund.

No less than three messengers arrived at lord Howick's office yesterday afternoon, with dispatches from Petersburgh and other parts of the North. One of these brought dispatches from lord Hutchinson, the contents of which have not transpired; but report says, they mention some advantages having been obtained by the Russians over the enemy on the Vistula.

The emperor of Russia, we understand, has issued a short but spirited manifesto, in which he declares that he will use all the means which providence has put in his power, to extirpate the common enemy of man: and that, if necessary, he will bring 500,000 men into the field for that purpose.

January 4.

A gentleman who landed at Hull, and arrived in town yesterday, left Memel on the 6th ult. and passed several days at Koningsberg, whence he sailed on the 20th. He saw the king and queen of Prussia at a small town near Koningsberg the day before his departure: Their majesties lodged at a grocer's shop, and the prime minister, Haugwitz, occupied a miserable apartment at an apothecary's!!!—The king supported the extraordinary reverse of fortue which he has experienced, with composure and fortitude; but the queen appeared sensibly afflicted at the woeful change in her condition. There were about 4000 troops in the town, and 20,000 at Koningsberg and its neighborhood.

Mr. Morier, Mr. Moore, Mr. Murray, and other English gentlemen, who arrived in town on Friday and yesterday, from the continent, are unanimous in the most favorable reports of the number and efficiency of the Russian armies. Mr. Morier, in his route from Vienna to Koningsberg, passed the corps under general Benningsen—it was 80,000 strong, and in excellent order. Its retreat from the Vistula principally arose from the want of provisions, the Prussian magazines being every where empty.

Mr. Morier heard nothing of the fall of Graudentz. He mentions, that property belonging to the king of Prussia, of considerable value, was embarked on board of two vessels at Libbau, but he was uninformed of their destination.

The Polish insurrection, to which Bonaparte devotes particular attention, has not hitherto realised his expectations.—The following address from general Kosciusko to the Poles, has been circulated amongst them:

"Amidst the clangour of arms, which re-echoes from Poland, Kosciusko is about to join you. In the enterprize of the French, in their triumphs, and by their awful eagle hovering before them, you will distinguish those legions which display their courage in the four quarters of the globe, and in one campaign have dispersed the united force of two great empires, and have lately, in one week, annihilated the labor of a century, the work of Frederick, and the trophies of his old and celebrated generals.

"Dear countrymen and friends who have proved yourselves to possess a degree of fortitude equal to our misfortunes, you who banished from your native soil have remained under a nation friendly to Poland, and you who having become strangers in the heart of that country, nevertheless preserved the sense of glory, and the recollection of your brethren; arise! The Great Nation is before you: Napoleon expects, and Kosciusko calls you."

This declaration concludes with the following passage:—

"I soon shall again behold the paternal earth which my arm defended;——those fields which I have bathed with my blood—and with tears of joy I embrace those unfortunate friends whom I was not permitted to follow to the grave; beloved and brave countrymen, whom I was compelled to abandon to the yoke of the conquerors. I have only lived to avenge your wrongs, and I now return to restore you to freedom. Sacred remains of my country! I hail you with transport, and embrace you with a sacred mania. I will join you, never more to part. Worthy of the Great Man whose arm is extended towards you, worthy of the Poles who now hear my voice, I shall now endeavor to establish a more stable and splendid basis; or if the name of my native country amounted to nothing more with my fellow citizens than empty words, in this case I shall know how to avoid my disaster and your disgrace by burying myself under the noble ruins of our aspiring fortune.

"But no, the good times of Poland have returned; Destiny has not led Napoleon and his invincibles to the shores of the Vistula without an object. We are under the Ægis of the monarch who vanquishes difficulties as it were by a miracle, and the re-animation of Poland is too glorious a subject not to have been left by the Eternal Judge for him to achieve."

(Signed) KOSCIUSKO.

Paris, Nov. 2.

The Bank at Posen has been opened to receive voluntary contributions for defraying the expenses of the general armament. Two individuals, Messrs. Dzialinski and Szoldriski, gave, the one thirty thousand and the other seventy thousand Polish florins.

We are happy to believe that there is no truth in the account of Russia having declared war against Turkey. On the contrary the best understanding is said to subsist between the two powers.

Our differences with America have been adjusted, and a treaty of amity, commerce and navigation was signed by the plenipo. rentiaries last Wednesday evening. The terms of the treaty have not yet transpired, but the ministerialists have already congratulated the country upon it. We must see the treaty before we can decide whether it is an event which the country ought to rejoice at or deplore.

Bonaparte is said to have ordered, that several pieces of artillery found in the arsenal at Berlin, and which were taken from Austria during the 7 years war, shall be sent to Vienna as a compliment to the emperor.

The bank at Furth has been taken possession of on the part of Bavaria, on which occasion the king of Bavaria has taken upon himself all the responsibility attached to that concern.

The city of Magdeburg has sent a deputation to Bonaparte, praying to be relieved from the contribution of 380 thousand six dollars, levied upon them by his order.

Previous to the entrance of the French into Warsaw, the armed force directed to be raised by Dombrowsky was completely organized, and under the command of prince Poniatowsky.

General Schraim, from Nieuburg, has been appointed by Napoleon governor of the whole of the electorate of Hanover, and was to assume his functions on Christmas day.

Hamein is receiving a supply of provisions for three months. The fortifications at Nieuburg, it is stated, will be entirely demolished.

At Schwerin, an order was published on the 6th, that all public officers should produce within three days statements of the amount of all the money and effects seized on by the French troops as well as of the produce of what has been sold by auction.

The want of provisions, added to the number of troops, &c. at Schwerin, has caused a violent epidemic disease to break out in that town and neighborhood. About the middle of last month the influx of French troops proceeding to join the grand army, was so great that a famine was seriously apprehended; every house in the city was obliged to furnish lodging and provisions for several soldiers; and as fast as they marched away, they were replaced by others.

From the 10th September, 1805, to the 15th November, 1806, the number of Austrian, French, and other troops, quartered in the city of Ulm, have amounted as follows—Generals 1,938, staff officers 13,117, officers in general 110,272, members of administrations 11,227, privates 1,115,821. Total number of individuals 1,257,375, horses 298,494.

At Stutgard a report lately prevailed that the troops of the king of Wurtemberg had been defeated in Poland; and the consternation it created was so serious, that the government deemed it necessary to publish an official contradiction, in which it is added, that every event which relates to the Wurtemberg troops will be detailed in the official paper as soon as it is known.

In addition to the five regiments of infantry lately raised in the dominions of the elector of Hesse, two regiments of cavalry are to be immediately added, by order of the emperor Napoleon. All these troops are now exempted from the oath of allegiance which they had taken to the elector of Hesse.

The Prussian colors taken in the present campaign have been sent from Mentz in two waggons, to Paris.

We received letters from the fleet off Cadiz, by the Lisbon mail of Friday, which state that thirteen French and Spanish ships of the line and three frigates were lying at Cadiz ready for sea; the daily expectation of their sailing had induced lord Collingwood to detain the force under sir J. T. Duckworth, which was intended to act in the Mediterranean.

By a letter from Calcutta, of the 11th July, we learn, that the territory at Bundlecund, which the Peishwa has ceded in perpetual sovereignty to the India Company, yields an annual revenue of 30,714,000 rupees.

The treaty lately signed with the American ministers here, is reported to recognize the right assumed by the U. States, of carrying to France and Spain the produce of their colonies, on its undergoing the forms of entry in America.

FROM LLOYD'S LIST.

January 2.

Off Mount's Bay, arrived Pallas, Robinson, from Quebeck. At Bristol Channel arrived Roberts, ——, Quebec. At Clyde, arrived George Taylor, 24 days from New York. At Lamlash arrived Neptune, Neil, Quebec.

The Brimingham packet, Bowden, from Charleston to the Clyde, was driven on shore near Kyntyre, on the 26th ult. It is expected that the ship will go to pieces, but hopes are entertained that the cargo will be saved.

The Independence, Walker, from Charleston, has been on shore in the Clyde, but got off without much damage.

The Fame, ——, bound to New York, and the Elizabeth, ——, bound to Limerick, were driven on shore in a gale of wind in Londonderry river, on the 25th ult. The latter will be got off without damage, but it is feared the Fame will be totally lost.

The Sally, ——, from Baltimore to Cork, foundered at sea, crew saved, part of them arrived in the Clyde, in the Geo. Taylor, from N. York.

The Providence, Holbrook from Philadelphia to Bremen, foundered at sea the 15th ult. having sprung aleak in a gale The captain and crew taken on board the Rodney, arrived at Plymouth from Wilmington.

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb, 25.

We have perused a letter dated Natchez, January 26, which states that Mr. BURR had been liberated on bail, in the sum of ten thousand dollars, and that he had returned to his boats.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Greenville, Miss. Ter. under date of the 26th of January last.

"Our territory has been in commotion for some time past, in consequence of A. Burr's arrival. After raising and marching the militia, a committee was appointed to go and examine col. Burr's boats. They found 30 or 40 rifles and muskets, 3 or 4 pounds of powder, 200 barrels of pork, several trunks of books, and some other small matters. Burr has given security to stand his trial at our next circuit court, and peace and tranquility is restored to the territory. I believe the people here are warmly attached to the general government.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of respectability, dated Washington, M. Ter. 28th Jan. 1807.

As I suppose that you will be solicitous to hear the state of public affairs here, I take up my pen to inform you that colonel Burr has been here about a fortnight. His approach gave much alarm, and that alarm has generally been kept up by successive rumors. It does not appear certain, however, that more than 40 or 50 persons accompanied him, and no arms of any moment have been found. There are persons, however, of good observation, who think he has 300 strangers here of his party.—The general assertion, which is made by them, is, that their object was to settle the Washita lands bought of Bastrop, and certainly many of them are persons from whom one should much more readily expect a project of this kind than any military enterprize.

"Many depositions have been taken but nothing of moment has come out, except indeed that a Mr. Butler of Kentucky, did last week apply to an acquaintance in Natchez to buy up a quantity of guns for Mr. Burr. Comfort Tyler speaks of emigration only. Mr. Blannerhassett and Mr. Davis Floyd have not yet been examined.

"There is at Natchez a son of general Nevil, and a young gentleman of the name of Wilkins, and two others of the name of Elliott and Robinson, all said to be friends of Mr. Burr.

"Governor Williams reached Natchez yesterday, but brings no acoounts of any thing particularly worthy of notice on the river.

"Col. Burr is recognized to appear at the supreme court next Monday and take his trial.

"The attorney general however is of opinion that the court can take no cognizance of the offence. It was not one of the superior courts existing here when the act of congress giving federal jurisdiction to the territorial courts was passed, and is indeed only a court of errors and appeals, except in civil cases where a special jury is required. On this ground he has declined acting, or at least not acted on an application from the collector at Fort Stodert relative to offences under the revenue laws."

A letter dated New Orleans, January 23, states, that a grand jury had found a bill against Judge WORKMAN, and Mr. KERR, without however specifying the charge.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 26.

Official information has been received at the custom house of the continuation of the law prohibiting the intercourse with the Haytians.

From Havanna, late in January.

"Busines is very dull in general—some few articles bear a good price, viz. Flour, 17 to 20 dollars per barrel—Bourdeaux Wine, 57 to 65 dollars—cask oil in demand—Lard, 26 dollars per 100 lb."

Baltimore American.

JOSEPH ALSTON, has addressed a letter to the Governor of the State of South-Carolina, refuting the charge supposed to be made in the cyphered letter of Col. Burr, published as a document with the President's message, of his having any concern in the supposed treasonable measures of his father-in-law.

New-York Mer. Ad.

We are informed that a letter has been received in this city, from Mr. Jefferson, stating that he should not permit himself to be considered as a candidate for the next Presidency.

ibid.

Great surprize, says a London paper, is expressed by some, at the reports from America, respecting the conduct and pretensions of Col. Burr; as if, after what has been seen, there was any thing very remarkable in a modern Republican revolting against the constitution of his country, and setting himself up for a monarch.

Extract of a letter from Marseilles to a gentleman in Boston, dated Dec. 10.

"The emperor's decree, declaring the British islands in a state of blockade, has caused a great sensation here among the Americans. They think that England will retaliate, and declare all French, Spanish, Dutch and Italian ports in a state of blockade. Besides, it is impossible to make remittances; for although the law has but just been received here, it is in full force already."

Extraordinary.—A sheep belonging to mr. Joseph Baker, of Packersfield, was missing immediately after the driving snow of the 3d of December last; and on the 2d instant she was discovered, in the snow, which had melted around her, and taken out alive. She must have been buried all this time, (30 days) and existed without any other sustenance than the melted snow, and the turf on which she lay.

New-Hampshire paper.

Supreme Court of the U. States,

FEBRUARY TERM, 1807.

Ex parte { *Erick Bollman and Samuel Swartwout.*

On motion for a *Habeas Corpus ad subjiciendum*,

MARSHALL, chief justice, delivered the opinion of the court, as follows:

As preliminary to any investigation of the merits of this motion, this court deems it proper to declare that it disclaims all jurisdiction not given by the constitution, or by the laws of the U. States.

Courts which originate in the common law possess a jurisdiction which must be regulated by their common law until some statute shall change their established principles; but courts which are created by written law, and whose jurisdiction is defined by written law, cannot transcend that jurisdiction. It is unnecessary to state the reasoning on which this opinion is founded, because it has been repeatedly given by this court; and with the decisions heretofore rendered on this point, no member of the bench has, even for an instant, been dissatisfied. The reasoning from the bar, in relation to it, may be answered by the single observation, that for the meaning of the term *Habeas Corpus*, resort may unquestionably be had to the common law; but the power to award the writ by any of the courts of the U. States, must be given by written law.

This opinion is not to be considered as abridging the power of courts over their own officers, or to protect themselves, and their members, from being disturbed in the exercise of their functions. It extends only to the power of taking cognizance of any question between individuals, or between the government and individuals.

To enable the court to decide on such question, the power to determine it must be given by written law.

The enquiry therefore on this motion will be, whether by any statute compatible with the constitution of the U. S. the power to award a writ of habeas corpus, in such a case as that of Erick Bollman and Samuel Swartwout, has been given to this court.

The 14th section of the judicial act* has been considered as containing a substantive grant of this power.

It is in these words: "That all the before mentioned courts of the U. S. shall have power to issue writs of scire facias, habeas corpus, and all other writs, not specially provided for by statute, which may be necessary for the exercise of their respective jurisdictions and agreeable to the principles and usages of law. And that either of the justices of the supreme court, as well as judges of the district courts shall have power to grant writs of habeas corpus for the purpose of an enquiry into the cause of commitment. Provided that writs of habeas corpus shall in no case extend to prisoners in gaol unless where they are in custody under or by color of the authority of the U. S. or are committed for trial before some court of the same, or are necessary to be brought into court to testify."

The only doubt of which this section can be susceptible is whether the restrictive words of the first sentence limit the power to the award of such writs of habeas corpus as are necessary to enable the courts of the United States to exercise their respective jurisdictions in some cause which they are capable of finally deciding.

It has been urged that in strict grammatical construction these words refer to the last antecedent, which is, "all other writs not specially provided for by statute."

This criticism may be correct, and is not entirely without its influence, but the sound construction which the court thinks it safer to adopt is, that the true sense of the words is to be determined by the nature of the provision and by the context.

It may be worthy of remark that this act was passed by the first Congress of the U. States, sitting under a constitution which had declared, "That the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus should not be suspended unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety might require it."

Acting under the immediate influence of this injunction, they must have felt with peculiar force, the obligation of providing efficient means by which this great constitutional priviledge should receive life and activity; for if the means be not in existence, the priviledge itself would be lost, although no law for its suspension should be enacted. Under the impression of this obligation they give, to all the courts the power of awarding writs of Habeas Corpus.

* *Laws U. S. vol. I, p. 58.*

(To be continued.)

Port of Alexandria.

ARRIVED,

Brig Rising States, Captain Jencks, from the Island of Cuba—Hides, Sugar, Dye-Wood, Segars, and Wax—36 days passage.

ASSIZE OF BREAD,

Made of Superfine Burr Flour.

		CENTS.
The 8	pound loaf to be sold for	38
4	pound loaf	19
2	pound loaf	9½
1	pound loaf	5

JOHN LONGDEN,
Clerk of the Market.

February 26.

NOTICE.

IN pursuance of a law passed at the last general assembly of Virginia, authorizing the establishment of a *TOLL BRIDGE* across Great-Hunting-Creek, the commissioners therein named will attend at the house of *John Gooding*, in Fairfax county, on the 9th day of March next, and open books of subscription for raising the capital sum of twelve thousand dollars, in shares, as pointed out and authorized by the said law.

February 26. eo

Salt, Wine, and Fruit.

The CARGO of the Brig AUGUSTA, Captain *Davis*, from Lisbon,

For sale, by

Lawrason and Fowle.

CONSISTING OF

2300 bushels *COARSE SALT*, suitable for the fisheries.
26 quarter casks Lisbon Wine,
28 boxes Lemons.
10 do. Oranges.
3 nests Baskets.

February 26. d

☞ CASH will be given for a few *likely young Negroes*, of both sexes; if immediate application be made at the Indian Queen tavern.

February 25 3t

WILL BE SOLD OR LEASED, ON GROUND RENT,

For a term of Years, or for ever,

A NUMBER OF VALUABLE AND ELIGIBLY SITUATED BUILDING LOTS, in this Town—on Fairfax, Cameron, Water, Union and Princess streets. They will be laid off to accomodate purchasers. Application may be made to *William Herbert. Esq.* or to the subscriber near Patuxent Iron-works, Prince George's County, Maryland.

John C. Herbert.

February 12. 2awtf

District of Columbia, County of Alexandria, *ff.*

November Term, 1806.

John C. White, *complainant*, against Elias Debutts and Philip G. Marsteller, *defendants*, } *In Chancery.*

The defendant, Elias Debutts, not having entered his appearance and given security, according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of this court, upon affidavit, that the said defendant, Elias Debutts, is not an inhabitant of this district, on motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant, Elias Debutts, do appear here on the first day of July term next, and enter his appearance to the suit and give security for performing the decrees of the court, and that the other defendant, Philip G. Marsteller, do not pay away, convey or secrete the debts by him owing to, or the estate or effects in his hands, belonging to the said absent defendant, Elias Debutts, until the further order or decree of the court, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in both of the public newspapers published in this county for two months successively, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of said county.

A Copy. Test.

G. Deneale, c. c.

January 8. 1aw2m

District of Columbia County of Alexandria, *ff.*

November Term, 1806.

James Lawrason, *Complainant*, against Isaac M'Pherson, Wm. Douglass, and Joseph Mandeville, jun. trading under the firm of Douglass and Mandeville, *Defendants.* } *In Chancery*

THE defendant Isaac M'Pherson, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, upon affidavit, that the said defendant Isaac M'Pherson, is not an inhabitant of this district—on motion of the complainant by his counsel it is ordered, that the said defendant Isaac M'Pherson, do appear here on the first day of July term next, and enter his appearance to the suit and give security for performing the decrees of the court; and that the other defendants Wm. Douglas, and Joseph Mandeville, jun. trading under the firm of Douglass and Mandeville, do not pay away, convey, or secrete, the debts by them owing to or the estate and effects in their hands belonging to the said absent defendant Isaac M'Pherson—until the further order or decree of the court:

And that a copy of this order be forthwith published in both of the public newspapers published in this county for two months successively, and that another copy bs posted at the front door of the court house of said county.

A Copy. Test;

G. Deneale, c. c.

Jan. 8. 1aw2m.

District of Columbia, County of Alexandria, *ff.*

November Term, 1806.

Warren Ashley, *complainant*, against John Drew and Wm. Hartshorne, *defendants.* } *In Chancery.*

The defendant, John Drew, not having entered his appearance and given security, according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, upon affidavit, that the said defendant, John Drew, is not an inhabitant of this district—on motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant, John Drew, do appear here on the first day of July term next, and enter his appearance to the suit and give security for performing the decrees of the court, and that the other defendant, William Hartshorne, do not pay away, convey or secrete the debts by him owing to, or the estate or effects in his hands belonging to the said absent defendant, John Drew, until the further order or decree of the court, and that a copy of this order be forthwith published in both of the public newspapers published in this county for two months successively, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of said county.

A Copy. Test.

G. Deneale, C. C.

January 8. 1aw2m

District of Columbia, County of Alexandria, *ff.*

November Term, 1806.

John Corse, *Complainant*, against Arthur McCann, & John Hodgkin, *Defendants.* } *In Chancery.*

THE defendant Arthur M'Cann, not having entered his appearance, and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, upon affidavit, that the said defendant, Arthur McCann is not an inhabitant of this district—on motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant Arthur McCann, do appear here on the first day of July term next, and enter his appearance to the suit and give security for performing the decrees of the court; and that the other defendant John Hodgkin, do not pay away, convey, or secrete, the debts by him owing to or the estate and effects in his hands belonging to the said absent defendant Arthur McCann, until the further order or decree of the court—and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in both of the public newspapers published in this county for two months successively, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of said county.

A copy—Test,

G. Deneale, c. c.

January 8. 1aw2m

District of Columbia, County of Alexandria, *ff.*

November Term, 1806.

John and James H. Tucker, *complainants*, against Enoch Ward and Thomas Moore *defendants.* } *In Chancery.*

THE defendant Enoch Ward, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, upon affidavit, that the said defendant Enoch Ward, is not an inhabitant of this district—on motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant, Enoch Ward, do appear here on the first day of July term next, and enter his appearance to the suit and give security for performing the decrees of the court; and that the other defendant, Thomas Moore, do not pay away, convey, or secrete, the debts by him owing to or the estate and effects in his hands, belonging to the said absent defendant Enoch Ward, until the further order or decree of the court—and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in both of the public newspapers published in this county for two months successively, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of said county.

A true copy—Test

G. Deneale, c. c.

January 8. 1aw2m

District of Columbia, County of Alexandria, *ff.*

November Term, 1806.

Alexander Smith, *complainant*, against Mordecai Hines, Robert Abercrombie, and Samuel Craig, ex'r. of W. Mitchell, dec'd. *defendants.* } *In Chancery*

The defendant, Mordecai Hines, not having entered his appearance and given security, according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, upon affidavit, that the said defendant Mordecai Hines, is not an inhabitant of this district—on motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant, Mordecai Hines, do appear here on the first day of July term next, and enter his appearance to the suit, and give security for performing the decrees of the court, and that the other defendants Robert Abercrombie and Samuel Craig, executor as aforesaid, do not pay away, convey or secrete the debts by them owing to, or the estate or effects in their hands belonging to the said absent defendant Mordecai Hines, until the further order or decree of the court, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in both of the public newspapers published in this county for two months successively, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of said county.

A Copy. Test.

G. Deneale, C. C.

January 8. 1aw2m

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscriber, of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county letters of administration on the personal estate of *Alexander Latimer*, late of the county aforesaid, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 21st day of July next ensuing, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate—and those indebted thereto, are requested to make immediate payment.—Given under my hand this 21st day of January, 1807.

Mercy Latimer, *Adm'x.*

January 21. 2aw6w

For Sale or Rent,

MY *LAND, TOBACCO WARE-HOUSES*, and other buildings at Boyd's-Hole; at present in the occupancy of Mr. John W. Timberlake. Possession may be had the first of April. For further particulars apply to Mr. *William F. Grymes*, near the place, Mr. *William Wedderburn*, of Alexandria, or the subscriber.

W. Fitzhugh.

February 21. 2awtf

NOTICE.

THE subscriber intending to decline business in this place, takes this method of calling upon all those who are indebted to him for paymeat; and such as do not come forward before the 24th of next month, their accounts will be placed in the hands of a proper person for collection.

My own debts must be paid: therefare an apology for this call is unnecessary. Any claims not liquidated are requested to be presented, as all *honest ones* will meet with attention so far as in my power.

I HAVE ON HAND

A quantity of DRY GOODS, the price of which I will make very low to any person that will purchase the whole.

I have also on hand,

A general assortment of Groceries and Liquors as usual.

George Clementson.

February 24. co1w2aw2w

NOTICE.

A MAJORITY of the stockholders of the Alexandria theatre, having agreed to purchase the ground rent of $108 per annum, arising from the ground on which the theatre is erected, *give this public notice* to stockholders residing out of Alexandria, that unless they forward notes to the subscriber payable at 3, 6, and 9 months, from the first of January, 1807, for their proportions, by the first day of March next, a deed will be then taken for the property to those who shall agree to the above purchase by that day.—Any stockholder disagreeing to the above stipulations, will only be entitled to the one and thirtieth part of the neat proceeds of the sale of the property, sold at public auction by the direction of the trustees of said theatre, on the 30th August, 1806.

Guy Atkinson,

Agent for the Stockholders.

January 29—30. 2aw1stM

☞ The above theatre to rent.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT all persons who may be found trespassing on the land belowging to *C. W. Valangen*, situated on the Potomac River, near Alexandria, below the mouth of Mol Frost's Run, and extending to a line belonging to Mr. Peter Sheron's, nearly at the lower extremity of the Pocosen: and from thence back from the river to the north branch of Little-Hunting-Creek, will be prosecuted to the extent of the law in such cases provided.

C. W. Valengen.

February 23. 2aw3w*

VALUABLE LANDS,

To be Sold very Cheap.

I WISH to sell my Mill-Tract of Land, situate on Back-Lick and Indian-Runs, about six miles from the town of Alexandria; containing about eleven hundred acres. On this tract are two plantations besides the mill farm—on the latter there is a very good mill, in which are one pair of burr, and one pair of cullen stones, with elevators, &c. complete for merchant work—a distillery convenient to the mill, with four stills and every necessary utensil in complete order—a dwelling-house, kitchen, barn, with stables under it to accommodate 20 stalls, with every other out house requisite on a farm—a very good garden, an orchard of about 2500 trees of the choicest fruits this country can afford. There is about 300 or 400 acres of the tract cleared, the remainder in woods and a great part of it heavily timbered; about 30 or 40 acres of meadow, and nearly 300 acres more may be made on the bottoms adjoining the two runs.

ALSO,

One other tract of one hundred acres, about two miles from Alexandria, part of the Cliesh Tract, and adjoining the lands of Messieurs John C. Herbert, Robert Patton, and John Richter, the Mount-Vernon road running through it. This tract is mostly in woods, and conveniently situated for country seats. If these lands should be sold at private sale, (which I would prefer) I will take in payment, if more convenient to the purchasers, stock of any of the banks from Richmond to New-York, or any kind of stock of the United States.

If they are not sold before Friday the first day of May next, the Mill Tract will, on that day, be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder—and on the following day the Cliesh Lands will be sold in like manner. The Mill Tract will be divided into three or four farms and sold subject to a lease of four and an half years from the first day of July last. The Cliesh Tract will be divided into lots of 10 or 20 acres each. If sold at public auction the terms will be made known on the days of sale.

William Hepburn.

December 4. co8w law till 1st May

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Copartnership of *Moxley & Welsh*, was this day dissolved by mutual consent, and ROBERT WELSH is duly authorised to settle all the business belonging to the firm.

Joseph Moxley,
Robert Welsh.

☞ The bufineſs in future will be carried on at the same place by ROBERT WELSH.

Occoquan, Jan. 30. [Feb. 11.] 1aw3w

Rappahannock Mills, &c.

THE subscriber would lease or rent, that valuable property, called "HUNTER'S WORKS, consisting of a Manufacturing Mill, (late in the occupancy of Messrs. Cooch and Hollingsworths) having two water wheels, with four pair burr stones, and all necessary machinery—a good Grist Mill, Saw Mill, and houses suitable for millers, coopers, & blacksmith's. At this place are the walls and remains of a forge and slitting mill, formerly carried on, the scites of which, and others in the same canal, are excellent for water works of various kinds. This property is on the north edge of the Rappahannock, within two miles of Fredericksburg and one of Falmouth, has peculiar advantages of water, and is well situated for the purchase of wheat, now the staple of the country, and of the last crop a large proportion yet to come to market.

Also, a valuable MANUFACTURING MILL, with two water wheels, two pair of stones, and the usual machinery, situated on the same edge of the river, within half a mile of Falmouth, having a convenient and comfortable miller's house attached to it, and a canal which now affords water communication from Falmouth to the mill door, and at the expence of only three or four hundred dollars may be extended to the doors of the forge mills—Or, I will sell the whole of the above Property, under stipulations, for the benefit of contiguous property, but no way injurious to this, and give credit seven years if necessary, for three fourths of the amount, and accommodating time for the other fourth.

Robert Dunbar.

January 26. 2aw6w

Valuable Property for Sale.

Pursuant to a decree of the circuit court for the district of Columbia, held at Alexandria, and the last will of *Benjamin Shreve*, deceased; his executors offer for sale,

THAT *Valuable Property* at the corner of King and Fairfax-streets, part of which is occupied by Charles Bennett. The lot extends 40 feet on King and 70 feet on Fairfax-street, is subject to a rent charge of 50 dollars per annum.

To those who are desirous, either of securing a good stand for business, or vesting their money in real estate, this is a most inviting piece of property. A small part of the money will be required in hand or in an approved note at 60 days—on the balance a liberal credit will be given. For terms apply to either of the executors or to Benjamin Shreve.

William Paton,
Edward Stabler,
John Janney, } *Ex'rs.*

November 28. 2aw

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscribers, of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, have obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, letters testamentary on the estate of *Davey Davey*, late of the county aforesaid, deceased—all persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit them with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers on or before the 21st day of July next ensuing, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate—and all persons indebted thereto are requested to make immediate payment.—Given under our hands this 21st day of January, 1807.

Elizabeth Davey, *Exec'x.*
John Korn, *Executor.*

January 21. 3taw6w

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscribers, of Fairfax county, in the state of Virginia, have obtained from the Orphans' court of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, letters of administration on the personal estate of *Henry Zimmerman*, late of the county first aforesaid, deceased: ALL PERSONS having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, on or before the 28th day of July next ensuing, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate—And those indebted thereto are requested to make immediate payment.—Given under our hands this 28th January, 1807.

Eliza Zimmerman, *Adm'x.*
John Zimmerman, *Adm'r.*

January 30. 2aw6w

PRINTED DAILY BY
SAMUEL SNOWDEN.